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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE



PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

Published in accordance with act of Congress approved

February 15, 1893

VOL. XXIII

JULY 3, 1908

No. 27

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1908

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CONTENTS.

UNITED STATES.

	Page.
The Common Tick (<i>Dermacentor andersoni</i>) of the Bitter Root Valley. By Ch. Wardell Stiles.....	949
Report from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Emeryville, Cal.....	940, 950
Outgoing quarantine transactions.....	950
Report from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.....	951
Report on smallpox investigation in Alexandria, Va.....	951
Statistical reports of morbidity and mortality, States and cities of the United States, untabulated.....	952
Smallpox in the United States.....	954
Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.....	957

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Report of sanitary inspection of Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and Bocas del Toro, Panama.....	960
Current quarantine measures.....	961
Barbados: Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.....	961
Brazil: Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Statistics of smallpox from date of outbreak.....	962
British Honduras: Report from Belize, fruit port.....	963
Canada: Report from Halifax—Smallpox.....	963
China: Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants.....	963
Colombia:	
Report from Bogotá—Measures adopted at Cartagena to prevent introduction of plague.....	963
Report from Cartagena—Sanitary measures adopted to prevent introduction of plague—Rat destruction.....	964
Costa Rica: Report from Limon, fruit port.....	964
Cuba:	
Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—One case leprosy, previously reported—Sanitary conditions.....	965
Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.....	965
Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship <i>Julia</i> to destroy mosquitoes.....	965
Guatemala: Report from Puerto Barrios, fruit port.....	965
Hawaii: Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.....	966
Honduras:	
Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Increase in number of mosquitoes.....	966
Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port— <i>Stegomyia calopus</i> present.....	966
Reports from Tela, fruit port.....	967

	Page.
India: Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal	967
Japan:	
Report from Yokohama—Examination of emigrants.....	968
Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague and smallpox at Osaka—Government regulations relative to isolation and care of lepers.....	968
Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.....	968
Mexico:	
Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.....	969
Report from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions	969
Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.....	969
Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Quarantine maintained against Laguna de Terminos.....	969
Nicaragua: Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Mosquitoes increasing— <i>Stegomyia</i> and <i>Anopheles</i> present	969, 970
Panama: Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.....	970
Peru: Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague at Callao	970
Philippine Islands:	
Report from Manila—Smallpox—Quarantine resumed against Amoy, China, on account of plague—Inspection of vessels	971
Quarantine transactions, month of March, 1908.....	972
St. Lucia Island: Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions—Precautions against importation of plague from Trinidad—Destruction of rats—Quarantine enforced.....	973
Salvador: Report from San Salvador—Quarantine regulations relative to arrivals from plague-infected ports.....	973
Trinidad:	
Status of plague—Quarantine at minor ports against Venezuela	973
Precautions against spread of plague; isolation hospital and camps; fumigation of foci; rat destruction; medical inspection of arrivals from Venezuela	974
Venezuela: Reports from Caracas—Plague situation at Caracas and La Guaira. Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities, untabulated.....	974
Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox tables.....	975
Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.....	977
	978

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

THE COMMON TICK (*Dermacentor andersoni*) OF THE BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

By CH. WARDELL STILES,

Chief of Division of Zoology, Hygienic Laboratory.

Some confusion exists relative to the specific identity of the common tick of the Bitter Root Valley, which has been shown experimentally to transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever. This confusion is due to the fact that it is often exceedingly difficult to distinguish one species of tick from another.

After a careful study of a large number of specimens from Montana, I am now thoroughly convinced that the tick in question represents a distinct species, for which the name (*Dermacentor andersoni*) used by me in 1905 should be retained.

The species with which it is most easily confused are *Dermacentor occidentalis* of California, *D. parumapertus* of California, and *D. venustus* of Texas.

It differs from *D. occidentalis* in having short, instead of long, dorso-lateral prolongations of the base of the capitulum, and in having a blade-like prominence instead of a prominent spur on the dorso-distal portion of trochanter I.

It differs from *D. parumapertus* and *D. venustus* in form and size of stigmal plate and arrangements of the "goblets."

In the male of *D. andersoni* the dorsolateral prolongation of the stigmal plate shows a decided tendency to form a right angle with the body of the plate, while in the female it forms an acute angle. Further the "goblets" are much more numerous and crowded than in either *D. parumapertus* or *D. venustus*.

Descriptions, figures, and differential keys of these forms will appear later.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Emeryville, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Week ended June 20.

Date of last case, sickened January 30, 1908.

Sick inspected	24
Dead inspected	104
Premises inspected	20,023

Houses disinfected	226
Houses destroyed	3
Buildings condemned	10
Nuisances abated	2,480
	<hr/>
Rats found dead	282
Rats trapped	4,779
	<hr/>
Total rats taken	5,061
	<hr/>
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus	4,024
Mus rattus	106
Mus musculus	645
	<hr/>
Total	4,775
	<hr/>
Rats examined bacteriologically	3,355
Rats infected with bacillus pestis	0
Poisons placed	162,232

OAKLAND, CAL.

Week ended June 20.

Sick inspected	72
Dead inspected	30
Premises inspected	5,285
Nuisances abated	637
Rats found dead	24
Rats trapped	1,236
Poisons placed	8,588
Notices served	827
Rats examined bacteriologically	1,217
Ships inspected	7
Certificates signed	6

BERKELEY, CAL.

Week ended June 20.

Dead inspected	4
Premises inspected	1,510
Nuisances abated	23
Rats found dead	84
Rats trapped	103
Poisons placed	16,345
Notices served	56

EMERYVILLE, CAL.

Week ended June 20.

Sick inspected	29
Dead inspected	2
Premises inspected	1,108
Nuisances abated	5
Rats trapped	103
Poisons placed	6,117
Notices served	5

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy reports, June 17:

Week ended June 13.

Vessels disinfected and certified	30
Vessels certified	74

July 3, 1908

Report from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, June 22:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Week ended June 20.

Rats received	1,180
Rats necropsied	1,090
Plague rats found	0
Plague-infected rats to date	11
Ships inspected	8
Ships fumigated	3

Report on smallpox investigation in Alexandria, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, June 27:

Pursuant to telephonic orders I proceeded to Alexandria and called upon the health officer who had requested the Bureau to detail an officer for the purpose of settling the diagnosis of certain cases of eruptive fever. Cases of this disease had been occurring from time to time since early in January of this year, but on account of its mildness many of the laity have questioned the correctness of the health officer's diagnosis, and have accordingly been indifferent or actively opposed to taking the necessary sanitary measures for its suppression.

The health officer showed me 13 cases of the disease in six families. Of these, 4 presented a well-marked discrete eruption which was clearly that of smallpox; the others were convalescent, evidently from the same disease. With only one exception none of those I saw even claimed to have ever been vaccinated, although several were children of school age; the one exception was a young man presenting a well-marked discrete eruption who claimed to have been vaccinated in 1898, but a careful search for a scar failed to reveal any evidence of it.

Practically nothing is being done to suppress the disease. The health officer told me that disinfection with formaldehyde was being practiced, but from his description of the method employed I obtained a strong impression that it was ineffective. There being no hospital where the sick and contacts can be taken for treatment and isolation, an attempt is made to isolate them in their homes by placing a guard outside. This guard is maintained during the day only.

Manifestly this practice affords but little if any protection to the community; on the contrary, by permitting a continuance of the intimate association in the household between the sick and the well (the latter for the most part unprotected children), we have a condition of affairs which is in the highest degree favorable to the multiplication in the number of cases and the indefinite prolongation of the outbreak.

To correct this deplorable state of affairs and to cut short the outbreak, I would respectfully recommend the following:

1. Prompt reporting of all cases of smallpox, varioloid, and other eruptive diseases simulating these.
2. The isolation of the sick in a properly constructed hospital, or, awaiting the erection of a hospital, in a suitable building rented for the purpose, or in a temporary camp on the outskirts of the city.
3. Vaccination of all who have been exposed to the infection, and surveillance for a period of fourteen days subsequent thereto.

4. Those refusing vaccination should be removed to the hospital or camp and held there for observation for a period of fourteen days.

5. Careful disinfection of all rooms, bedding, and clothing immediately after the removal of the patient.

6. The rule requiring children to be properly vaccinated before being admitted to school should be rigidly enforced.

7. Vaccination of all persons employed in public buildings and in places of business, such as stores, hotels, and restaurants, should be made compulsory, under penalty of dismissal from such employment or closure of the building or business.

**STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.**

CALIFORNIA.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 2,001,193. Total number of deaths reported to the State board of health, 2,554, including diphtheria 20, enteric fever 45, measles 15, scarlet fever 12, whooping cough 24, and 398 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number of deaths 149, including enteric fever 1 and 12 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 13, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 11, smallpox 12, measles 14, and tuberculosis 1.

FLORIDA.—Reports from the State board of health for the week ended June 20, 1908, show as follows: Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 6 cases; *Tampa*, 2 cases; *West Tampa* and *Citra*, each 1 case. Diphtheria—*Starke*, 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, *Tampa*, *Lake-land*, *Lake City*, and *Ocala*, each 1 case.

INDIANA.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 2,648,594. Total number of deaths, 2,594, including 11 from diphtheria, 35 from enteric fever, 44 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 27 from whooping cough, 2 from smallpox, and 411 from tuberculosis.

Morbidity: Diphtheria, 82 cases in 23 counties; enteric fever, 198 cases in 36 counties; smallpox, 324 cases in 35 counties.

IOWA—Keokuk.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 3.

KANSAS.—Month of April, 1908. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 56 cases, 8 deaths; enteric fever, 32 cases, 6 deaths; measles, 561 cases, 7 deaths; scarlet fever, 163 cases, 7 deaths; smallpox, 571 cases, no deaths; tuberculosis, 66 cases, 52 deaths.

MINNESOTA.—Month of January, 1908. Estimated population, 1,979,658. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 1,869, including diphtheria 46, enteric fever 37, measles 9, scarlet fever 9, whooping cough 4, smallpox 3, and 194 from tuberculosis. Deaths reported from State institutions during the month numbered 32, including enteric fever 1, smallpox 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Minneapolis.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 244, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 2, and 34 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 50, enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 35, smallpox 39, and tuberculosis 21.

St. Paul.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 220,000. Total number of deaths reported to the department of health, 135, including diphtheria 5, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 36, measles 30, scarlet fever 31, and smallpox 49.

NEW YORK—Schenectady.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 77,666. Total number of deaths, 66, including scarlet fever 1, and 8 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 13, enteric fever 1, measles 2, tuberculosis 8, and scarlet fever 4.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 1,893,810. Reports of State board of health from 81 counties show as follows: Measles in 39 counties, whooping cough in 35 counties, scarlet fever in 9 counties, diphtheria in 11 counties, enteric fever in 25 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 2 counties, malarial fever in 6 counties, and smallpox in 17 counties, viz: Cabarrus, 28; Camden, 5; Chatham, 2; Chowan, 11; Cleveland, 8; Davie, 4; Forsyth, 1; Gates, 3; Guilford, 6; Johnston, 43; Mecklenburg, 1; New Hanover, 4; Orange, 2; Rowan, 25; Rutherford, 12; Wayne, 5; and Yadkin 2.

Reports for the month from 23 towns having an aggregate population of 248,000—white, 151,350; colored, 96,650—show a total of 267 deaths—white, 113; colored, 154—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—East Liverpool.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 26, including enteric fever 3, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 3, and tuberculosis 2.

OREGON—Portland.—Month of April, 1908. Estimated population, 225,000. Total number of deaths, 153, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 36, enteric fever 6 (including 1 brought to city for treatment), measles 30, scarlet fever 12, and smallpox 13.

TEXAS—Fort Worth.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases: Enteric fever 10, scarlet fever 2, and smallpox 9.

UTAH.—Month of May, 1908. Reports to the State board of health from 27 counties, having an estimated population of 346,873, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 361, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 2, and 10 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 35, enteric fever 27, measles 581, scarlet fever 94, smallpox 33, whooping cough 95, and tuberculosis 16 (incomplete).

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 27 to July 3, 1908.

[For reports received from December 27, 1907, to June 26, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1908.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Huntsville	Jan. 5-June 18	85	.....
Mobile.....	June 7-13	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	86	.....	And vicinity.
Arkansas:				
Texarkana	Dec. 1-June 15 .....	.....	.....	Present.
California:				
Angel Island Quarantine Station.....	Jan. 1-May 18 .....	.....	.....	5 additional cases. Report received out of date.
Los Angeles	June 7-20	3	.....
Oakland.....	May 1-31	12	.....	Report for April not received.
San Francisco.....	June 6-20	11	.....
Total for State.....	.....	26	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington	June 14-20	7	.....
Total for District.....	.....	7	.....
Illinois:				
Alexander County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Carroll County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Cass County.....	May 1-31.....	34	.....
Champaign County.....	May 1-31.....	4	.....
Christian County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Clark County.....	May 1-31.....	11	.....
Cook County—				
Chicago	June 14-20	4	.....
Harvey	May 1-31	1	.....
Dupage County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Effingham County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Iroquois County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Jo Daviess County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Kane County.....	May 1-31.....	37	.....
Macon County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Macoupin County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Marshall County.....	May 1-31.....	9	.....
McLean County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Mercer County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Montgomery County.....	May 1-31.....	7	.....
Morgan County.....	May 1-31.....	20	.....
Peoria County.....	May 1-31.....	12	.....
Saline County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Stevenson County.....	May 1-31.....	25	.....
Tazewell County.....	May 1-31.....	64	.....
Warren County.....	May 1-31.....	6	.....
Will County.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Joliet.....	May 1-31.....	19	.....
Total for State.....	.....	292	.....
Indiana:				
Allen County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Bartholomew County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Boone County	Apr. 1-30	1	.....
Clark County.....	Apr. 1-30	10	.....
Dearborn County.....	Apr. 1-30	3	.....
Dekalb County.....	Apr. 1-30	2	.....
Delaware County.....	Apr. 1-30	13	.....
Fulton County	Apr. 1-30	19	.....
Grant County	Apr. 1-30	13	.....
Hendricks County	Apr. 1-30	1	.....
Howard County	Apr. 1-30	15	.....
Huntington County	Apr. 1-30	28	.....
Jackson County	Apr. 1-30	3	.....
Johnson County	Apr. 1-30	9	.....
Knox County	Apr. 1-30	21	.....
Laporte County	Apr. 1-30	2	.....
Lawrence County	Apr. 1-30	12	.....
Madison County	Apr. 1-30	4	.....
Marion County	Apr. 1-30	15	.....
Indianapolis	June 8-21	4	.....

July 3, 1908

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indiana—Continued.				
Marshall County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Miami County	Apr. 1-30	16		
Morgan County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Noble County	Apr. 1-30	9		
Orange County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Owen County	Apr. 1-30	4		
Shelby County	Apr. 1-30	35	1	
Sullivan County	Apr. 1-30	9		
Tippecanoe County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Tipton County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Wabash County	Apr. 1-30	14		
Warrick County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Wayne County	Apr. 1-30	15		
Wells County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Total for State.		297	1	
Kansas:				
Allen County	Apr. 1-30	9		
Anderson County	Apr. 1-30	6		
Atchison County	Apr. 1-30	48		
Atchison	Apr. 1-30	16		
Barton County	Apr. 1-30	6		
Bourbon County	Apr. 1-30	10		
Chase County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Cherokee County	Apr. 1-30	7		
Cheyenne County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Crawford County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Pittsburg	Apr. 1-30	8		
Doniphan County	Apr. 1-30	3		
Douglas County	Apr. 1-30	8		
Edwards County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Franklin County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Greenwood County	Apr. 1-30	8		
Hamilton County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Harper County	Apr. 1-30	7		
Harvey County	Apr. 1-30	14		
Hodgeman County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Jackson County	Apr. 1-30	32		
Jefferson County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Kingman County	Apr. 1-30	12		
Labette County	Apr. 1-30	14		
Parsons	Apr. 1-30	14		
Leavenworth County	Apr. 1-30	18		
Lincoln County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Linn County	Apr. 1-30	15		
Lyon County	Apr. 1-30	18		
Miami County	Apr. 1-30	5		
Montgomery County	Apr. 1-30	5		
Nemaha County	Apr. 1-30	26		
Neosho County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Osage County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Pottawatomie County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Reno County	Apr. 1-30	12		
Republic County	Apr. 1-30	10		
Saline County	Apr. 1-30	11		
Sedgewick County	Apr. 1-30	7		
Shawnee County	Apr. 1-30	30		
Topeka	June 7-13	3		
Smith County	Apr. 1-30	7		
Stevens County	Apr. 1-30	1		
Sumner County	Apr. 1-30	3		
Trego County	Apr. 1-30	22		
Washington County	Apr. 1-30	2		
Wyandotte County—				
Kansas City	June 8-15	3		
Total for State.		437		
Kentucky:				
Covington	June 21-27	3		
Total for State.		3		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 14-20	6		
Total for State.		6		
Missouri:				
Conway	Apr. 20-June 19	29		
Kansas City	June 14-20	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Missouri—Continued.				
St. Louis.....	June 14-20.....	1		
St. Joseph.....	June 7-20.....	9		
Total for State.....		41		
Nebraska:				
Friend.....	Apr. 13-June 18.....	13		
Lincoln.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	22		
South Omaha.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Total for State.....		36		
New York:				
New York.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Niagara Falls.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
North Carolina:				
Cabarrus County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	28		
Camden County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Chatham County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Chowan County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	11		
Cleveland County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	8		
Davie County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Forsyth County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Gates County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
Guilford County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Johnston County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	43		
Mecklenburg County—				
Charlotte.....	June 14-20.....	1		
New Hanover County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Orange County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Rowan County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25		
Rutherford County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	12		
Wayne County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Yadkin County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Total for State.....		162		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 20-26.....	4		
Dayton.....	June 14-20.....	4		
Total for State.....		8		
Tennessee:				
Nashville.....	June 14-20.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
Texas:				
Fort Worth.....	May 1-31.....	9		
San Antonio.....	June 14-20.....	2		
Total for State.....		11		
Utah:				
Cache County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Davis County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Salt Lake County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Utah County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Weber County.....	May 1-31.....	19		
Total for State.....		33		
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	June 25-27.....	13		
Total for State.....		13		
Washington:				
Spokane.....	June 7-20.....	25		
Tacoma.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Total for State.....		26		
Wisconsin:				
La Crosse.....	June 16-20.....	4		
Total for State.....		4		
Grand total, United States		1,491	1	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

[For smallpox see special table.]

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	June 20	38,973	12	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	14,509	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augusta, Ga.	June 23	39,441	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Baltimore, Md.	June 20	508,957	168	16	24	9	—	18	1	7	1	9	—	4	1
Bayonne, N. J.	do	32,722	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	—	—	—
Beaver Falls, Pa.	do	10,054	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Berkeley, Cal.	June 13	13,214	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biddeford, Me.	June 20	16,145	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	203	43	25	12	2	30	6	41	3	217	8	—	—
Bradford, Pa.	do	15,029	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brockton, Mass.	June 13	40,063	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	—	—
Do.	June 20	40,063	14	5	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	27	—	—	—
Butte, Mont.	June 16	30,470	13	3	3	—	—	13	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cambridge, Mass.	June 20	91,886	23	7	5	1	—	9	1	6	—	21	—	—	—
Camden, N. J.	do	75,935	26	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Camden, S. C.	June 13	2,441	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Do.	June 20	2,441	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charlotte, N. C.	do	18,091	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chicago, Ill.	do	1,698,575	455	35	79	20	3	81	2	56	2	238	2	16	4
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 19	325,902	108	11	18	2	—	4	—	4	2	19	1	3	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	do	381,768	99	31	12	7	1	5	—	5	—	80	—	18	—
Clinton, Mass.	June 20	13,667	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Columbus, Ga.	do	17,614	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington, Ky.	do	42,938	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Danville, Ill.	do	16,354	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dayton, Ohio.	do	85,332	19	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Detroit, Mich.	do	285,704	102	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
Elkhart, Ind.	June 6	15,184	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—
Do.	June 20	15,184	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Erie, Pa.	June 18	52,733	15	5	4	5	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Evansville, Ind.	June 20	59,007	19	2	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Everett, Mass.	do	24,336	6	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	1	—
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	43	—	1	2	1	5	1	2	—	3	—	2	—
Findlay, Ohio.	do	17,613	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	50,947	19	2	2	—	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Galesburg, Ill.	do	18,607	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston, Tex.	June 19	37,789	8	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester, Mass.	June 20	26,121	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	26	1	3	1	—	15	1	1	—	49	7	—	—
Greensboro, N. C.	do	10,035	9	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison, N. J.	do	10,596	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haverhill, Mass.	do	37,175	11	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Hoboken, N. J.	do	59,364	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Hyde Park, Mass.	do	13,244	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	June 14	169,164	43	1	5	4	—	—	—	3	1	8	—	—	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	June 21	169,164	61	8	3	—	—	2	—	7	2	12	—	1	—
Jersey City, N. J.	June 21	28,429	11	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnstown, Pa.	June 20	206,433	60	11	2	—	—	17	1	7	1	38	1	—	—
Kansas City, Kans.	do	35,936	10	1	1	2	—	4	—	3	1	6	—	17	—
Kansas City, Mo.	do	51,418	17	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Kearny, N. J.	do	163,752	45	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kingston, N. Y.	do	10,896	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	do	24,535	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Crosse, Wis.	do	32,637	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
La Fayette, Ind.	June 22	28,895	8	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster, Pa.	June 20	18,116	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	do	41,459	10	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon, Pa.	do	62,559	27	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	June 13	17,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
Lowell, Mass.	June 20	102,479	79	16	16	2	—	5	—	3	—	53	—	—	—
Lynn, Mass.	do	94,969	28	5	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	27	1	—	—
McKeesport, Pa.	June 13	68,513	14	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	1	4	—	—	—
Do.	June 20	68,513	10	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	12	—	—	—
McKeesport, Pa.	May 9	34,227	17	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Do.	May 16	34,227	16	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	16	1	—	—
Do.	May 23	34,227	7	5	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
Do.	May 30	34,227	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—

a Intervening week previously reported.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Popula- tion, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber- culosis,		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Malden, Mass.	June 13	33,664	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	June 20	33,664	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	28	2	2	1	—	1	—	10	1	7	—	1	1
Manitowoc, Wis.	do	11,786	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marinette, Wis.	do	16,195	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massillon, Ohio.	do	11,944	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	—	—
Meirose, Mass.	June 13	12,962	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Do	June 20	12,962	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	1
Mobile, Ala.	June 13	38,469	16	3	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moline, Ill.	June 21	17,248	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montclair, N. J.	June 20	13,962	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Montgomery, Ala.	do	30,346	21	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	3	—
Nanticoke, Pa.	June 22	12,616	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nashville, Tenn.	June 20	80,865	37	—	3	7	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Newark, N. J.	do	246,070	79	—	15	2	—	23	2	20	1	—	—	—	—
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	21	3	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
New Brunswick, N. J.	do	20,006	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Newburyport, Mass.	do	14,478	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2
New Orleans, La.	do	278,104	126	38	22	12	4	42	2	14	2	—	—	—	—
Newport, R. I.	May 16	22,441	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do	May 23	2,441	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do	June 20	22,441	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton, Mass.	do	33,387	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,202	1,140	428	143	38	9	410	25	377	30	841	21	48	3
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Northampton, Mass.	do	18,643	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	14	—	—	—
Orange, N. J.	do	24,141	6	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ottumwa, Iowa	do	18,197	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palmer, Mass.	do	7,891	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	May 16	1,293,697	496	92	62	36	6	62	6	53	5	468	10	24	8
Do	May 23	1,293,697	455	101	76	44	8	56	3	73	2	422	15	18	6
Do	May 30	1,293,697	474	106	86	28	4	54	1	52	7	416	13	17	7
Do	June 6	1,293,697	441	101	71	25	3	57	5	61	8	266	6	40	6
Pittsburg, Pa.	June 20	321,616	137	27	18	33	2	19	—	8	2	129	4	7	—
Plainfield, N. J.	do	15,369	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth, N. H.	do	10,637	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth, Va.	June 23	17,427	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Providence, R. I.	June 20	175,597	58	8	2	6	—	4	—	9	3	3	—	—	1
Racine, Wis.	June 6	29,102	5	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	June 20	29,102	11	10	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading, Pa.	June 22	78,961	20	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Richmond, Va.	June 13	85,050	59	13	6	8	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	2	1
Do	June 20	85,050	57	27	5	9	1	1	1	—	2	1	8	1	1
Rock Island, Ill.	do	19,493	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rutland, Vt.	June 13	11,499	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Joseph, Mo.	June 20	11,499	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Do	June 13	102,979	11	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	—
Do	June 20	102,979	8	15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis, Mo.	do	575,238	169	41	18	7	—	19	1	19	—	24	—	10	—
San Antonio, Tex.	do	53,321	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sandusky, Ohio.	June 6	19,664	11	—	1	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	June 13	19,664	5	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
San Francisco, Cal.	do	342,782	119	27	6	11	—	5	1	18	4	26	4	2	—
Scranton, Pa.	do	102,026	38	1	1	—	—	7	—	6	1	13	—	1	—
Somerville, Mass.	June 20	61,643	20	3	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	18	—	—	—
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Omaha, Nebr.	June 13	26,001	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do	June 20	26,001	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spokane, Wash.	June 13	38,848	15	3	3	3	—	5	—	8	—	4	—	—	—
Springfield, Ill.	June 18	34,159	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	June 20	62,059	17	—	1	1	—	2	—	8	3	1	—	—	—

a Intervening weeks previously reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

Report of sanitary inspection of Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and Bocas del Toro, Panama.

May 21, Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas, sanitary inspector of fruit ports for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, was directed by the Bureau to proceed to Limon, Costa Rica, and Bocas del Toro, Panama, for the purpose of making special sanitary inspection of certain localities. The following report is received from Doctor Thomas, under date of June 13:

I left New Orleans on the S. S. *Ellis* for Limon via Colon on May 23.

I arrived at Colon on June 28 and transferred to the S. S. *Greenbrier* for Limon on June 30.

On arrival at Limon I at once conferred with Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman on health conditions prevailing in Costa Rica, mentioning to him that it was reported on the Isthmus of Panama that yellow fever existed at Punta Arenas, the Pacific seaport of Costa Rica. He confirmed the report, and after inspecting the hospital at Limon and learning from the resident physician that at least two cases of yellow fever had been reported at Punta Arenas in the month of May, I went at once to Punta Arenas and thoroughly investigated health conditions at that port.

I arrived at Punta Arenas on the night of June 3, and early on the morning of June 4 began my inspection of the town.

I met by invitation the governor of the province or state and the city health officer, and through their courtesy and attention was shown every consideration and given every assistance in making my inspection and investigation.

I found Punta Arenas to be a town of about 3,500 inhabitants, situated on a long, sandy peninsula jutting out into a most beautiful landlocked bay of from 3 to 5 miles in width and 60 miles long. The town is about 20 miles up the bay from the Pacific Ocean, and there is a sufficient depth of water for ocean-going craft to come directly into the harbor, while light-draft vessels moor alongside of the wharf in front of the town.

I found the town in excellent sanitary condition and the health officer and governor thoroughly informed on matters pertaining to the prevention of mosquito propagation. No water barrels or cisterns are allowed in the place; in fact no fresh water is permitted to stand in any place that is not protected by a screen.

The health and quarantine officer informed me that he had treated a case of yellow fever in May. There was some doubt expressed by a local physician of note as to the case being one of yellow fever, and by invitation I met all of the physicians (four) of the town at the hospital and discussed the case with them, all, except the one, agreeing

that it was a genuine case of yellow fever. The history and symptoms of the case as given to me left no doubt in my mind that it was a case of yellow fever. The attending physician screened the case from the date of its inception. Few *Stegomyia* exist in the town.

Punta Arenas is an important seaport, having direct trade connections up and down the Pacific coast, and as the gap in the railroad between Espara and San Domingo in the line between Punta Arenas and San Jose will soon be completed it will become more so. When this is done, a passenger can easily go from Punta Arenas on the Pacific to Limon on the Atlantic in twenty-four hours.

Leaving Punta Arenas on June 5 I returned that day to San Jose, and upon arriving there that night received a cablegram from Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout at Bocas del Toro informing me that there was sickness at Bocas that he would like me to see as early as possible. I therefore made preparations to start for Bocas early the next morning, but prior to leaving San Jose I learned from a local physician that he had seen a case of yellow fever in consultation which had come from Punta Arenas to San Jose in May. I found the physician who had treated the case, and the facts obtained indicated that it was a case of genuine yellow fever, occurring about the same time as the case in Punta Arenas.

Leaving for Bocas del Toro on the morning of June 6, I arrived there on the morning of June 7. Inspection convinced me that health conditions were all right, and that the cases were unmistakably cases of black water fever. Two persons had died with the disease, and a third whom I saw was very ill.

CURRENT QUARANTINE MEASURES.

[From the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, June 11, 1908.]

CHOLERA.

PERSIA.—April 24. Quarantine measures against arrivals from ports in the Hedjaz suspended.

PLAQUE.

BELGIUM.—May 22. Ordinance of January 31 against arrivals from Russian ports of the Baltic suspended.

May 24. Requirements of articles 1 to 6 of the ordinance of September 26, 1907, put in force for arrivals from the port of La Guaira from May 24. Such arrivals shall be subject to the measures prescribed in title 1, chapter 2, section 3 of the Paris convention of December 3, 1903.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—May 4. Tongkah (Siam) declared plague-infected.

BARBADOS.

Report from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, June 13:

During the week ended June 13, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels in good sanitary condition and having 308 passengers and 378 members of crews. Of these vessels 2 were fumigated.

Sanitary conditions remain good. No quarantinable diseases were reported for the island or port during the week.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, May 21 and 30:

Week ended May 17. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: May 14, the British steamship *Bellarden*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee and no passengers, and with no change in the ship's personnel; May 15, the British steamship *Corsican Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew; and on the same date the Uruguayan bark *Vilasar*, for Brunswick, Ga., in stone and sand ballast (obtained here and of excellent quality), with no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

No other vessels left for United States ports during the period under report.

Mortality—Plague and smallpox.

Week ended May 17, 1908. Total estimated population, 628,675. Total deaths during the week, 328. Yellow fever, no cases reported and no deaths; plague, 4 new reported cases and no deaths; smallpox, 193 new reported cases and 75 deaths. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 1 case of plague under treatment and 233 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended May 24. Vessels were inspected and received bills of health: May 18, the British steamship *Voltaire*, for New York, with 9 cabin and 1 steerage passengers, and 1 new member of the crew taken on in this port, and the German steamship *Corrientes*, for New York, with 8 cabin and 11 steerage passengers and 1 new member of the crew signed on here; May 23 the British steamship *African Prince*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee (as had the other two vessels named above) and with no passengers, but with 1 new member of the crew, and on the same date the British steamship *Apollo*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel.

All vessels leaving here now either for New York, or via Brazilian ports for New York, have all new members of the crews and all steerage passengers vaccinated as soon as they come aboard the vessel.

Mortality—Plague and smallpox—Statistics of smallpox from date of outbreak.

Week ended May 24. Total deaths, 339. No deaths due to yellow fever or plague, and no cases of either disease reported. Smallpox caused 78 deaths, with 171 new reported cases, making in all, from the beginning of the outbreak—that is, say, January 1, 1908—to date, 1,790 cases reported to the health department, with 731 fatalities from this cause.

At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 246 cases of smallpox and 2 cases of plague under treatment.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mengis reports:

Week ended June 18. Present officially estimated population, 10,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week very good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 12	Belize	Mobile	18	4	0
12	Corinto	New Orleans	28	2	17
13	Frutera	New York via Central American ports.	25	0	0
16	Gladiator	Galveston	36	0	0

CANADA.

Report from Halifax—Smallpox.

Consul Wilber reports, June 17:

During the past winter and spring spasmodic cases of smallpox have occurred. While the disease does not show itself now to be in an epidemic form, it has increased considerably in the past two weeks.

During the week ended June 6 there were 6 cases, and for the week ended June 13, 7 cases, making a total of 13 cases for the past two weeks, and no deaths. At the smallpox hospital 26 cases were reported on June 13.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough reports:

Week ended May 16. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on March 28.

Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on March 28.

Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 88 cases, 65 deaths; smallpox, 3 cases, 1 death.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health, 11.

Examination of aliens bound from Hongkong to the Philippine Islands for the week ended May 9: Examined, 63; rejected, 26.

Week ended May 16: Examined, 65; rejected, 28. Rejections were for trachoma.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bogati—Measures adopted at Cartagena to prevent introduction of plague.

The following is received from Minister Dawson, under date of June 20, through the Department of State:

"The Colombian Government requests me to inform the Department that every measure to prevent the introduction of plague is being taken at Cartagena."

Report from Cartagena—Sanitary measures adopted to prevent introduction of plague—Rat destruction.

Consul Manning reports, May 30:

The presence of bubonic plague in La Guaira and other ports of Venezuela has caused a general awakening in Cartagena to the necessity of proper sanitary precautions to prevent introduction of the disease.

With this object the authorities of Cartagena and the commercial houses have taken up the cause of sanitation and are acting as rapidly and with as much vigor as possible. Under the general direction of the sanitary inspector of ports the municipality has organized various commissions, charged with the carrying out of measures. A sanitary police corps has been organized, house-to-house inspection is being made, and all refuse and trash are carted away and destroyed. A temporary garbage crematory has been erected on the point at Boca Grande, where this class of waste from the city is being burned.

The instructions to the sanitary police are being carried out as fully as possible. Lazarettoes will be provided outside the zone of danger from the infection reaching the city to which any suspicious cases are to be taken, should such appear, and it is the intention of the health authorities to isolate any future cases of yellow fever or smallpox. Of the former, I am satisfied that no cases have appeared here since my arrival in June, and I have heard of no smallpox reported in the city.

For further protection against plague a campaign against rats, mice, and bats will be necessary. The latter are very plentiful, inhabiting the underground passages of the old forts Castillo de San Felipe, San Sebastian, and others, as well as unoccupied houses. With a view to the destruction of rodents the use of rat traps, rat poisons, and other plans are being adopted as rapidly as possible.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports:

Week ended June 13. Estimated population, 6,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 7	Buenos Aires	Ponce	120	37	170
7	San Jose	Boston	47	9	0
8	Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	New York	132	122	8
10	Nicoya	do	51	1	0
11	Preston	New Orleans	35	0	28
11	Origen	do	25	8	0
12	Reventazon	New York	53	1	0
13	Hispania	Mobile	20	0	0
13	Bluefields	New Orleans	24	1	0

Two bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed and twenty-four certificates issued to passengers bound for Colon.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—One case leprosy, previously reported—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, June 22:

Week ended June 20.

Vessel inspected.....	1
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	3
Bills of health issued.....	4
Members of crews inspected.....	81
Immune certificates issued.....	1

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country is satisfactory. With the exception of one case of leprosy no quarantinable disease is reported in the city.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, June 22:

Week ended June 20.

Vessels inspected and passed.....	13
Bills of health issued.....	17
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	727
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	391
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued.....	36
Certificates issued to passengers bound for southern ports.....	234
Certificates issued to passengers bound for New York.....	118
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	4

No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported by the Cuban sanitary department for this period.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Julia to destroy mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 16:

Week ended June 13. Bills of health issued to 10 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. This is the largest number of bills of health issued in one week for several years. The Cuban steamship *Julia*, bound for San Juan, P. R., via Santo Domingo, was fumigated before departure to kill mosquitoes.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports:

Week ended June 16. Present officially estimated population, 250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 10	Belize.....	18	1	0
15	Frutera.....	25	0	0
18	Mobila.....	48	20	^a 60

^a60 laborers to Belize—United Fruit Co.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie, plague laboratory, reports, June 8, through Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer:

Week ended June 6.

Rats trapped	614
Rats found	3
Rats destroyed	617
Rats examined bacteriologically in laboratory	503
Rats examined bacteriologically at Hilo under supervision of this laboratory	187
Total rats examined bacteriologically	690
Total rats destroyed	804

CLASSIFICATION OF RATS.

Mus ratus	175
Mus decumanus	161
Mus alexandrinus	60
Mus musculus	140
Total classified	536
Average number of traps set daily	720
Average number of glucose-covered boards set	7
Mice caught on glucose boards	8
Rats caught on glucose boards	1

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Increase in number of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended June 16. Present officially estimated population, 6,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. There is a perceptible increase in the number of *Stegomyia* observed. *Anopheles* and *Culex* continue numerous. Weather now characterized by frequent showers either during the late afternoon or at night.

Bills of health issued to following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 13	Joseph Vaccaro	32	5	3	0
15	Colombia	19	0	0	0
16	Orleanian	31	0	0	0

*Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—*Stegomyia calopus* present.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports: Week ended June 13. Present officially estimated population, about 2,400. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, very good. *Stegomyia calopus* present.

July 3, 1908

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 8	Helen	Mobile	22	0	0	0
10	Mercator	New Orleans.....	18	8	0	0
11	Corinto	Mobile	28	3	0	0
12	Bodo	do.....	16	2	0	0

Temperature taken of all persons on board above-named vessels day of sailing. Pulse also taken of passengers.

Report from Tela, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports:

Week ended June 6. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 2	Rosina	New Orleans, La.....	34	0	0	0
	Harald.....	Mobile	18	0	0	0

Week ended June 13. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 11	Jos. Vaccaro.....	New Orleans	32	2	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports, May 28:

Week ended May 16. One hundred and nine deaths from cholera, 69 from plague, and 16 from smallpox in Calcutta; in Bengal 116 cases and 109 deaths from plague; in India during the same period 6,720 cases and 5,708 deaths from plague.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Examination of emigrants.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended for rejection: For Honolulu, 2; advised to wait, 2. Cause of rejection and detention, trachoma.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Plague and smallpox at Osaka—Government regulations relative to the isolation and care of lepers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Slade reports May 26:

During the week ended May 23, 5 supplemental bills of health were granted to 5 steamships.

There were inspected 280 crew and 564 steerage passengers, and crew 47 and steerage passengers 186 were bathed and had their effects disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 635. The number of pieces of bedding similarly treated, 384. Manifests were viséed for 22,996 pieces of freight, amounting to 2,007 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Amiral Duperré* for Seattle, passed 19, rejected 17; *Tango Maru* for Seattle, passed 88, rejected 47; *Asia* for Honolulu, passed 61, rejected 71; *Asia* for San Francisco, passed 1, rejected 4.

The report from Osaka for the week ended May 16 shows plague 2 cases and 2 deaths; smallpox, 20 cases and 17 deaths.

Full liberty has been and is still granted the many lepers in this country to go at large. No laws were promulgated by the central government with regard to their segregation until January 1 of this year. A successful attempt was made a few years ago in the southern island of Kiushu to form a colony of those suffering from this disease in the town of Kumamoto, which is still in existence. New Government regulations published January 1, 1908, to be put in force April 1, 1909, require that all lepers in the Empire of Japan shall be segregated into colonies, which shall be located in the following six districts: Tokyo, Aomori, Osaka, Kumamoto, Kagawa, Okinawa (Luchu Islands). The law further states that all foreigners and the natives of the island of Formosa who are suffering from this disease shall not be allowed to land subsequent to January 1, 1908, except those who receive special permission to do so by the governors of the provinces. The above is the first movement on the part of the Government to isolate and care for lepers.

Two weeks have passed since the appearance of the last case of smallpox in Kobe. The disease broke out October 3, 1907. It has been the worst epidemic of smallpox in Kobe for many years.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

May 27. Number of emigrants per steamship *Mongolia* recommended for rejection: 11.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, June 18:

During the three weeks ended June 17, 5 vessels bound for ports in the United States were inspected and passed. Of these vessels, one was fumigated throughout, viz, the steamship *Comedian* for Pensacola. No sickness occurred on any of these vessels while in port. The health of the port is satisfactory.

Report from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, June 15:

Period June 8 to June 15. Sanitary conditions remained unchanged. Seven steamships have been dispatched, with crews numbering 259, and passengers, from this port, 38; of the vessels, one was fumigated.

Report from Salina Cruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McPherson reports, June 16:

During the period June 1 to 15, inclusive, 2 steamships cleared from this port for the United States, viz, the steamship *Mexican* and the steamship *Nebraskan*. They left June 3 and 12, respectively, for San Diego, Cal., and were fumigated.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Quarantine maintained against Laguna de Terminos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jacobs reports, June 14:

Week ended June 13. Total bills of health issued, 9; vessels inspected and fumigated, 3; vessels inspected, 5; vessel not inspected, 1.

The sanitary and health conditions of Veracruz and surrounding country are good. No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

Quarantine is being maintained against Laguna de Terminos.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Week ended June 9. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Mosquitoes increasing, especially *Stegomyia calopus*. No quarantinable diseases in this port or in surrounding country.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 5	Dictator	New Orleans, La., via Cape Gracias, Nicaragua.	19	5	0

Mosquitoes increasing—Stegomyia and Anopheles present.

Week ended June 16. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Number of mosquitoes present increasing. *Anopheles* and *Stegomyia calopus* more numerous.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 14	Imperator	New Orleans	21	5	0

Temperature of all on board of steamship *Imperator* taken at hour of sailing; all found to be normal.

PANAMA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 9. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Present officially estimated population, 4,954.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 3	Mount Vernon	Mobile	20	1	0	0
4	Fort Morgan	do	23	0	0	0
5	Katie	do	22	0	0	0
7	Chickahominy	New Orleans	46	2	0	0
7	Juan	do	28	0	2	0

Week ended June 16. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 10	Belvernon	Mobile	21	4	0	0
11	Fort Gaines	do	22	0	0	0
12	Bertha	New Orleans	24	0	0	0
16	Appomattox	do	47	1	0	0

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague at Callao.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gutierrez reports, June 3:

Week ended May 30. One steamship and an American bark were dispatched, with an aggregate personnel of 98 crew, 108 cabin and 41

July 3, 1908

steerage passengers. Both were fumigated and steerage baggage was inspected and passed or disinfected.

Two new cases of plague have occurred at Callao, one of which terminated fatally.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Smallpox—Quarantine resumed against Amoy, China, on account of plague—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 11:

Week ended May 9. Eleven cases of smallpox, with 4 deaths, were reported for the city of Manila.

Owing to the large increase in the number of cases of plague in Amoy and vicinity, it has been deemed advisable again to institute the usual quarantine which is imposed against that port. Circular letter to the American Consul-General at Amoy, which is self-explanatory, is inclosed herewith.

There has also been a decided increase in the number of cases of plague at Hongkong, but in view of the service officer stationed there with the necessary facilities for carrying out disinfecting and other measures, it has not been deemed necessary to impose a quarantine against that port.

During the week consular bills of health were issued at Manila as follows:

On May 7 the British steamship *Kumeric*, with 66 crew, was granted a bill of health for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. Cargo inspected while loading. Personnel inspected on board at the hour of sailing. On May 8 the British steamship *Peleus*, with 72 crew, en route from Glasgow to Seattle, was granted a supplemental bill of health after the usual inspection of cargo and personnel. On May 8 the British steamship *Inveresk*, with 44 crew, en route from New York to Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health. On May 9 the British steamship *Sikh*, with 66 crew and 7 passengers, en route from Kobe to Boston and New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health after inspection of personnel and cargo. On May 9 the British steamship *Saint Egbert*, with 38 crew, en route from Portland, Oreg., to Cebu, was granted a supplemental bill of health. On May 9 the British steamship *Clan McLellan*, with 70 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health for San Francisco via Hongkong.

[Inclosure.]

MANILA, P. I. May 4, 1908.

The UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL,

Amoy, China.

SIR: In view of the appearance of plague at a number of different places in China, I have the honor to state that, after May 10, 1908, vessels proceeding from China to the Philippines, and which carry steerage passengers, or passengers who ordinarily travel as such, upon entering ports of the Philippine Islands will be subject to a quarantine detention of seven days, which is to date from the time the disinfection of the vessel is completed in the Philippines. Vessels from ports at which regular officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are stationed, and at which adequate facilities

exist for the treatment of steerage passengers, will not be subject to detention in the Philippines unless quarantinable disease makes its appearance on board during the voyage.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

Quarantine transactions of the Service in the Philippine Islands during the month of March, 1908.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued	396
Vessels inspected.....	383
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	8,982
Persons vaccinated	179
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected	10,673
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	1,473
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	465
Steamships disinfected.....	2
Steamships partially disinfected	3
Steamships fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	4
Sailing vessel fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	1
Pieces of baggage disinfected	684
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	134
Steamships sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	161
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine inspected and passed.....	101
Steamships disinfected.....	1
Members of crews on vessels inspected.....	7,400
Passengers on vessels inspected.....	7,045
Members of crews bathed and effects disinfected	140
Passengers bathed and effects disinfected	565
Pieces of baggage disinfected	2,042
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.....	2,403
Pieces of miscellaneous cargo certified.....	18,662

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued	9
Vessels inspected.....	114
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	1,181
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	2,078
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	712

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued	15
Vessels inspected.....	170
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	2,679
Members of crews on arriving steamers inspected.....	4,662
Members of crews on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	223

PORT OF CAVITE.

Bills of health issued	1
Members of crew on arriving steamship inspected.....	54

No transactions.

PORT OF OLONGAPO.

Vessels inspected.....	18
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	462
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	976

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected.....	6
Passengers on arriving vessels inspected.....	30
Members of crews on arriving steamships inspected.....	242

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions—Precautions against importation of plague from Trinidad—Destruction of rats—Quarantine enforced.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, June 15:

Week ended June 13. The sanitary condition of this port and vicinity is good. No quarantinable diseases exist.

In consequence of the breaking out of plague at Trinidad, the officials at this place have begun an active campaign against rats. The Government has offered for 30 days a reward for every rat and every mouse delivered to the sanitary inspector, and has also placarded the town with bills containing instructions as to the handling of rats. Under the supervision of the health officer, Danysz virus is prepared and distributed throughout the town. There is very little direct communication between this port and Trinidad, and the above precautions are being taken against the possible introduction of plague through some of the other Islands.

Quarantine regulations are being rigidly enforced.

SALVADOR.

Report from San Salvador—Quarantine regulations relative to arrivals from plague-infected ports.

The following is received from Minister Dodge under date of May 30:

An official notice was published in the Diario Oficial, May 25, stating that with a view to preventing the introduction into El Salvador from the ports of Callao and Guayaquil of bubonic plague these ports were declared to be infected, and that no ships which had touched at them would be received in the ports of Salvador until their return from the north. A further official notice, of May 30, places entirely in the hands of the superior board of health the question as to whether or not ships should be received in the ports of Salvador, including ships proceeding from infected ports.

TRINIDAD.

Status of plague—Quarantine at minor ports against Venezuela.

Consul Handley reports, June 13, through the Department of State: Since my last dispatch to the Department relative to the outbreak of plague here, dated June 6 and 8, there has been officially reported only 1 more death from that disease, which occurred on June 11. To date 6 deaths are reported. There are at present 1 serious case in the contagious disease hospital and about 110 "contacts" in the isolation camp. The last death was of the fifth case within the past fortnight which has been taken from an insanitary locality called "Telegraph Yard." This is the place where 4 suspicious deaths occurred the early part of last month, but which were not officially declared plague. There are about forty rooms in the "Telegraph Yard," some of them untenanted. Some of the rooms are overcrowded, as many as 10 East

Indians (coolies) occupying one room. Yesterday the police surrounded the yard and removed all inmates, 81 in all, to the isolation camp.

On the 11th instant the acting governor issued another proclamation prohibiting the entry of vessels and boats of every description from Venezuela into certain ports and places in this colony. These places are: Monas, Brighton (except Brighton pier), Cedros, Icacos, Erine, and Moruga. All of these are minor places along the coast where small Venezuelan sailing vessels are likely to bring passengers from the infected districts of Venezuela.

It does not apply to the two principal ports of entry—Port of Spain and San Fernando.

Precautions against spread of plague—isolation hospital and camps, fumigation of foci, rat destruction, and medical inspection of arrivals from Venezuela.

The following information is taken from a report received from the Government analyst at Trinidad, under date of June 13:

About six years ago an isolation hospital was built in a suitable location, in anticipation of a possible introduction of plague from India by means of immigrants imported yearly for indenture on sugar and cacao plantations. This hospital has now been put into occupation for the first time, and all cases are taken to that hospital and all contacts to an isolation camp on the same ground. In the country districts precautions are being taken by the formation of similar camps. All premises in which plague cases appear, and adjoining premises, are immediately fumigated.

One of the quarantine islands in the gulf is provided with a superheated disinfecting chamber.

The present plague foci are in the part of the town nearest the harbor, but some distance apart from each other, the extreme distance being about half a mile. The origin of the infection is not determined.

All arrivals from any part of Venezuela are now subject to medical inspection and quarantined when necessary. No arrivals direct from La Guaira are possible, as the port is closed.

VENEZUELA.

Reports from Caracas—Plague situation at Caracas and La Guaira.

The following information is received from the Department of State, under dates of June 20 and 26:

A telegram from the American chargé d'affaires ad interim at Caracas, dated June 13, via Willemstad June 17, states as follows:

Plague situation here as follows: June 10, 2 cases; June 11, 1 case, 1 death; June 12, 2 cases.

Consulate at La Guaira reports no cases since June 9.

June 26. A telegram, dated Willemstad, June 23, from the American chargé at Caracas, states, June 19, as follows:

No new cases plague reported at Caracas since my telegram June 13. Situation at La Guaira as follows: June 16 to 19, 5 cases, 1 fatal.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AZORES—*St. Michaels and St. Marie.*—Month of March, 1908. Estimated population, 127,566. Total number of deaths, 244, including enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Month of April, 1908. Total number of deaths 198, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Sao Paulo, Santos, and Campinas.*—Week ended May 10, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 173, including diphtheria 1, plague 1, smallpox 1, whooping cough 1, measles 5, and 12 from tuberculosis.

Week ended May 17, 1908. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 1, diphtheria 1, measles 1, smallpox 5, whooping cough 5, and 14 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Vancouver.*—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 60,100. Total number of deaths 46, including diphtheria 1, beriberi 1, and 10 from tuberculosis.

COSTA RICA—*San Jose.*—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 26,682. Total number of deaths, 104, including measles 3, and 7 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille.*—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 517,498. Total number of deaths, 964, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 32, measles 29, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 3, smallpox 2, and 145 from tuberculosis.

Roubaix.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 121,115. Total number of deaths, 152, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 28 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 246, including measles 1, enteric fever 1, diphtheria 3, whooping cough 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 6, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,234,952.

London.—One thousand and sixty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles 21, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 25, enteric fever 3, tuberculosis 169, and 14 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,572 deaths were registered. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 9 from measles, 1 from diphtheria, and 4 from whooping cough.

Salford.—Two weeks ended June 6, 1908. Estimated population, 239,294. Total number of deaths, 141, including diphtheria 3, measles 8, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 6, 1908, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 17.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,131,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 42.3 per 1,000.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 6, 1908, correspond to an annual rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 16.7, and the lowest in Leith, viz, 12.3 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 503, including diphtheria 5, measles 5, scarlet fever 2, enteric fever 2, and 10 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 52,065. Total number of deaths, 167, including enteric fever 10 and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Three weeks ended May 23, 1908. Estimated population, 3,050,004. Total number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from enteric fever, 1 from diphtheria, and 272 from plague reported.

MEXICO—Tampico.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1908. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including enteric fever 1 and 7 from tuberculosis.

NEW ZEALAND—Auckland.—Month of March, 1908. Census population, 69,149. Total number of deaths, 62, including 4 from enteric fever.

Christchurch.—Month of March, 1908. Census population, 55,263. Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever 1 and 7 from tuberculosis.

Dunedin.—Month of March, 1908. Census population, 58,036. Total number of deaths, 53, including 6 from tuberculosis.

Wellington.—Month of March, 1908. Census population, 63,807. Total number of deaths, 78, including scarlet fever 2 and 8 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—Cadiz.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 194, including enteric fever 2, measles 2, whooping cough 2, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Seville.—Month of May, 1908. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 446, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 5, and 54 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended May 30, 1908. Reports from 18 cities, having an aggregate population of 876,946, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 276, including diphtheria 3, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, enteric fever 1, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to July 3, 1908.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 27, 1907, to June 26, 1908, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 26, 1908.]

[**NOTE.**—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	May 20-26		1	
Calcutta	May 10-16		109	
Madras	May 12-22		3	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	May 10-16		1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos	May 26-30	2	2	
Para	May 31-June 6	4	4	
Mexico:				
Laguna de Terminos	June 9-14	1	1	From May 18—1 case additional from S. S. Lambit.

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 11-17	4	.....
Sao Paulo	May 18-24		1	
China:				
Hongkong	May 10-16	88	65	
Japan:				
Formosa	May 10-23	268	195	
Siam:				
Tongkah	May 4			Present.
Trinidad	June 4-11		3	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad	June 7-13	10	9	
Venezuela:				
Caracas	June 10-12	5	1	
La Guaira	June 16-19	5	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden	May 28-June 1		2	
Austria:				
Galicia	May 24-30	1	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	May 11-24	364	153	
Canada:				
Nova Scotia— Halifax	June 14-20	6	.....
Ceylon, general	Apr. 1-30		2	
China:				
Hongkong	May 10-16	3	1	
Shanghai	May 18-24		3	
Egypt, general	May 14-20	77	10	
Cairo	May 31-June 3	6	2	
France:				
Paris	May 31-June 6	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Liverpool	Apr. 30-June 6	1	.....
India:				
Bombay	May 20-26		31	
Calcutta	May 10-16		16	
Italy:				
Catania	May 22-June 11		1	
Palermo	May 24-June 6	7	.....
Japan:				
Osaka	May 10-16	20	17	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
Batavia	May 10-16	3 .....	.....
Mexico:				
Aguas Calientes	June 8-14 .....	.....	3	
Mexico City	May 10-16 .....	.....	10	
Monterey	June 8-14 .....	.....	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	May 3-June 9	11	4	
Russia:				
St. Petersburg	May 17-30	49	12	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 1-10 .....	.....	1	
Valencia	June 1-6	17 .....	.....
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	June 1-7 .....	.....	7	

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Aberdeen	June 6	174,579	46 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	June 1	43,974	31 6 .....	.....	.....	.....	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguascalientes	June 14	40,000	55 .....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....	1	2	1 .....	.....	1
Aix la Chapelle	May 30	158,008	41 7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta	do	15,000	5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asuncion	May 9	75,000	20 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens	June 6	241,078	86 20 .....	.....	.....	.....	3	6 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baracoa	June 13	21,544	5 .....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen	May 23	159,900	40 4 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barranquilla	June 13	40,000	62 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 .....	.....	.....	.....
Basel	June 6	131,000	25 7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 .....	.....
Belize	June 18	9,113	3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	June 6	87,749	20 4 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....
Berlin	May 30	2,102,327	519 90 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	7
Birmingham	June 6	558,336	135 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Bluefields	do	2,500	1 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	May 26	977,822	716 38 148	1	31	1	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	15 .....	.....
Bradford	June 6	292,136	91 12 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	2 .....	.....	.....
Bristol	do	372,785	86 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	5
Brussels	do	630,078	164 19 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1
Calcutta	May 16	847,796	601 39	69	109	16 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....
Catania	June 11	160,000	69 4 .....	.....	.....	1	6	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celiba	June 13	6,500	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemnitz	May 30	270,600	103 14 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
Do	June 6	270,600	96 9 .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
Christiania	do	233,000	69 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Cienfuegos	June 12	37,000	24 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	May 31	12,000	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....
Coatzacoalcos	June 13	3,300	11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coburg	May 30	23,209	7 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 6	23,209	9 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cognac	do	19,483	4 2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cologne	do	461,378	159 17 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 .....	.....	4	4
Colombo	May 16	180,262	116 10 .....	.....	.....	.....	8 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colon	June 14	16,000	10 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constantinople	June 7	1,000,000	172 25 .....	.....	7	4 .....	.....	1	1	4	4	4
Copenhagen	May 23	440,000	169 26 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	4
Do	May 30	440,000	187 22 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	5
Crefeld	May 23	127,673	32 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	May 30	127,673	26 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalny	May 23	63,513	15 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denia	June 6	12,421	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dresden	May 30	540,300	141 19 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.
Dundee	June 6	168,616	52							
Durban	May 16	60,972	11	2						
East London	May 9	49,253	3							
Do	May 16	49,253	6							
Edinburgh	June 6	350,524	96							
Fiume	June 7	49,000	20	8						
Flushing	June 6	20,257	2							
Do	June 13	20,257	5							
Frankfort-on-the-Main	May 30	355,300	81							
Do	June 6	355,300	89							
Funchal	May 31	44,049	22							
Do	June 7	44,049	21	3						
Geneva	May 30	118,500	33							
Ghent	do	165,033	48	5						
Do	June 6	165,033	46	3						
Glasgow	June 12	859,715	232						1	1
Gothenburg	June 6	160,500	40	8					1	1
Greenock	do	71,783	22							
Hamburg	do	854,472	300	36					2	4
Hamilton, Bermuda	June 8	20,206	5						1	1
Do	June 15	20,206	4							
Havre	June 6	132,430	61	15					1	1
Hilo	June 7	16,000	5	1					1	
Honolulu	June 6	39,306	25	5						
Huil	do	271,137	65						1	
Johannesburg	May 9	102,078	74							1
Konigsberg	May 30	234,560	82	3					1	1
Do	June 6	234,500	86	7					3	
La Rochelle	June 7	31,563	8							
Lausanne	May 30	56,000	21							
Leeds	June 6	477,107	120	8						3
Leipzig	do	528,184	163	19						1
Leith	do	84,689	20	4						1
Liverpool	do	753,206	229	20					1	7
London	do	7,323,327	1,572						5	37
Lübeck	do	95,000	31	1						
Lyon	do	472,114	182	45					2	3
Madras	May 22	509,346	339			3				2
Mannheim	May 30	177,238	40	9						
Manzanillo	June 13	1,700	4							
Matamoros	do	8,000	3							
Mazatlan	June 6	22,000	12							
Mexico City	May 16	400,000	391	40					10	6
Milan	May 31	506,000	179	47					5	3
Monrovia	May 16	7,000	8							
Do	May 23	7,000	10							
Monterey	June 14	160,000	81	6					1	1
Montreal	June 13	378,856	120	8						
Munich	May 30	556,000	182	38						1
Nagasaki	May 24	173,118	37							2
Nantes	June 7	133,247	57	8						
Naples	June 6	593,729	244	5					1	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	do	272,966	85						1	2
Newchwang	May 23	60,000	10							
Nottingham	May 30	255,000	48							1
Nuevo Laredo	June 13	8,000	2	1						2
Nuremberg	May 30	311,650	101	15						2
Palermo	do	330,000	164	6						14
Do	June 6	330,000	285	14					2	13
Paris	do	2,776,394	953	214					8	7
Penang	May 9	101,469	96	18						1
Do	May 16	101,469	59	9						
Port of Spain	May 30	60,000	83	3	1					
Prague	do	228,645	127	39						
Do	June 6	228,645	123	37					1	2
Pretoria	May 9	36,839	8							
Rio de Janeiro	May 17	628,675	328	43					1	3
Do	May 24	628,675	339	58					1	1
Rotterdam	June 6	406,427	128							3
Do	June 13	406,427	49							2
St. John, N. B.	June 20	40,789	7							
San Feliz de Guixols	June 13	11,094	8	1						2

Mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
San Pedro	May 30	7,400	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	June 6	7,400	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	June 13	7,400	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	June 6	46,000	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santiago de Cuba	June 13	45,497	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Santos	Apr. 26	74,500	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 3	74,500	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 10	74,500	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	do	544,500	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Do	May 17	544,500	192	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Sheffield	May 30	440,000	114	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...
Do	June 6	440,000	127	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Southampton	do	122,196	24	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
South Shields	do	115,535	37	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Stettin	do	255,000	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suez	May 13	19,786	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 20	19,786	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 27	19,786	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunderland	June 6	157,495	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Tamatave	May 9	7,086	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	May 16	7,086	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tegucigalpa	June 3	24,000	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do	June 10	24,000	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste	May 23	213,719	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Do	May 30	213,719	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Valencia	June 6	250,000	74	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Veracruz	June 13	32,000	37	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vevey	May 30	14,000	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria, B. C	June 13	27,500	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vienna	June 6	2,021,052	764	134	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	51	12
Vigo	do	36,000	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2	2
Warsaw	May 2	764,611	249	53	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	2	2
Do	May 9	764,611	249	56	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	2	1	1
Winnipeg	May 20	118,000	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Zurich	June 6	177,329	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.